

**MOURNERS' MOB
BEGINS TORMENT
OF ROCKEFELLER**

Upton Sinclair, in Jail,
Plans to Dog Financier
with Hearse.

2 ARRESTS IN FIGHT
OF 54TH ST. HOME

Men Wearing "Thou Shalt
Not Kill" Badges Taken
After March.

DEATH THREAT BY WOMAN

"Sweet Marie" Ganz Leads Ra'd
on 26 Broadway as Mates
Start "Hunger Strike."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had yesterday the busiest day he has experienced since the outbreak of the Colorado strike. He left a trail of riots, threats and arrests wherever he went, and the moment he escaped from the city for a few hours last night two more persons went to cells for participating in a solemn "mourners' march" in front of his home at 10 West 54th st.

Just about the time Upton Sinclair, Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. Donia Leitner, who were fined \$3 apiece by Magistrate Sims and preferred to go to jail rather than pay it, were facing supper hour—the first test of their "hunger strike" declaration—five men appeared in front of the Rockefeller house.

Each one wore pinned across his breast the legend "Thou Shalt Not Kill," and they marched in single file up and down before the house. Some of the Rockefeller servants saw the procession and telephoned the police. Reserves hustled around to the place to find the men still at their gloomy parade, but doing nothing that could warrant their arrest.

House Guarded by Detectives.

The reserves went away, leaving Detective William Ward, who had been posted in front of the house early yesterday, in charge. Ward told the men that they were safe so long as they kept marching. They were led by Arthur Caron, an I. W. W. agitator, and at some time paraded up and down they then began to weary of the exercise.

Two of them, who said later they were Ralph Simon, a cutter, of 63 East 107th st., and Maurice Rudome, a furrier, of the same address, stopped in front of the house with their signs toward the front door. Ward told them to move along and they refused. He seized them and started for the East 51st street station. Caron and the remaining two trailed along behind, but finally thought better of it and disappeared. The two prisoners were locked up charged with loitering and taken to the Night Court, where they were discharged.

The police picked up their ears last night when the most fearsome "stunt" yet planned for Rockefeller's discomfiture came to their ears. If the rumor from the Tembs is to be trusted, Upton Sinclair is the inventor of what may be the most ingenious form of torture yet devised for the financier.

Hearse Torture Planned.

Sinclair, the story goes, plans to hire a hearse as soon as he serves his three foodless days in a cell. He will mount the box early in the morning and drive the vehicle up and down in front of the Rockefeller house until his victim comes out and then follow him downtown to his office.

The author will pilot his hearse up and down in front of 26 Broadway all

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FEAR FOR DR. EDWARD RYAN

American in Mexico City May
Be Shot as a Spy.

Washington, April 30.—Unofficial reports reaching Washington late tonight that Dr. Edward Ryan, an American who has been looking after refugees, was to be executed as a spy at Mexico City to-morrow morning caused Secretary Bryan to make urgent representations in behalf of Dr. Ryan to the Spanish Ambassador, General Huerta's representative here.

Dr. Ryan has been connected with the American Embassy as the agent of the Red Cross. During the bombardment of a year ago he did excellent rescue work under fire. Later he was sent by the Red Cross to Torreon.

Scranton, Penn., April 30.—Dr. Edward Ryan, who, it is reported, is to be executed in Mexico City to-morrow, is a native of Jessup, near here. He has been in Mexico for several months as an attaché of the Red Cross. He is a former newspaper reporter.

For several days Dr. Ryan's brother-in-law, Henry V. Lawler, has been trying to get into communication with him through the State Department.

SAYRE TO SEEK \$2,000,000

President's Son-in-Law to
Boom Williams College Fund.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Williamstown, Mass., April 30.—Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, will leave here early in May on an extensive trip in the West for the purpose of laying before the Western Alumni Associations of Williams the plans for raising the \$2,000,000 endowment fund.

The urgency of additional funds for the college will be explained first at Pittsburgh and Kansas City. Mr. Sayre will then address the alumni of Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. His route will be continued from Los Angeles up the Pacific Coast to Seattle. His only stop on the return journey will be at Minneapolis.

**MEXICANS FIRE ON
WARD LINE BOAT**

Rear Admiral Mayo Reports
Wounding of Her Helmsman
at Tampico.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 30.—The Navy Department issues the following bulletin: "Rear Admiral Mayo reports from Tampico that on Wednesday the Ward Line steamer Antillo, flying the Cuban flag, while passing up the river to the city was stopped by the Constitutionists and forced to anchor in the vicinity of Arbol Grande.

"Apparently it was necessary to fire upon the boat before she stopped, as the Antillo reported her helmsman wounded and requested medical aid. Admiral Mayo sent a boat with his aid and medical officer on board.

"Later several foreign officers, headed by Captain Doughty, of the Hermione, called on the commander of the Constitutionists for an explanation of the incident. The Constitutionalist commander explained that they could not let the boat proceed to Tampico, as it was necessary for them to stop all stores from reaching the Federals, and that they would be obliged to stop all merchant vessels in the future.

"Soon after this the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz, in the river, opened fire, setting on fire the big oil lighters tied up at the Waters-Pierce refinery. Under cover of this fire the Antillo got under way and proceeded up the river to Tampico. It is stated by the Constitutionists that reinforcements of artillery are momentarily expected."

News of a fire at Tampico has occasioned the gravest anxiety here, as there is always the utmost danger of a fire communicating to the oil wells. It is estimated that should the wells take fire no power on earth could prevent a conflagration that would consume property worth probably \$100,000,000.

CLEVELAND TIME CHANGED

Clocks in City Generally Moved
Forward One Hour.

Cleveland, April 30.—Clevelanders generally moved their clocks forward one hour to-night, in compliance with the ordinance recently passed by the City Council, adopting Eastern time for the city.

Practically every business concern has agreed to abide by the ordinance, and railroad and interurban lines entering the city are arranging their time tables to suit the new schedule.

MRS. LADENBURG INJURED

Thrown from Carriage—Her
Condition Serious.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Hempstead, Long Island, April 30.—Mrs. Eglis Ladenburg, well known for her ability at "cross-country" hunting, was severely injured to-night while driving to her home, at Hempstead Plains, from the Westbury railroad station.

Her horse took fright shortly after the coachman left the station and, while making frantic efforts to stop him, the bridge broke, throwing Mrs. Ladenburg and her coachman to the road. The coachman escaped with a few cuts and a severe shaking up, but Mrs. Ladenburg, striking the stone road, broke her arm near the shoulder and received cuts and bruises on the head and face.

Passers by took Mrs. Ladenburg to her home, where her condition is serious. Dr. Louis M. Lanehart, of Hempstead, set the broken bone.

Mrs. Ladenburg had come down to Westbury to open her country home. She is well known in New York society and abroad.

**LARGEST CANCER
HOSPITAL FOR N. Y.**

Radium, Held Effective for
Surface Cases, Basis
of Treatment.

MINES 'WILL YIELD
3 GRAMS OF MINERAL

\$1,000,000 Already Available
for Institution To Be Open
to Public.

The establishment of the largest and best equipped cancer hospital in the world, one having a large supply of radium at its command and the benefits of years of research work to draw on, will be a fact of the near future through co-operation between the General Memorial Hospital and Cornell University Medical College.

More than \$1,000,000, exclusive of the value of the hospital buildings, is already in hand to form the basis for the institution. Of this amount \$50,000 was recently given by Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan.

The authorities of the hospital and the medical college are reliant about the names of the donors of the entire fund. Dr. James Douglas, copper millionaire and philanthropist and president of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in addition to contributing an amount "many times greater" than that given by Mr. Ryan, has been the prime mover in the project and has turned over to the General Memorial Hospital the use of his half interest in the radium mines in Colorado, which he and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, have developed jointly.

It is in the use of this radium, obtained from the carnotite and pitchblende ores in Paradox Valley, Colorado, that Dr. Douglas and the staff of the Cornell University Medical College hope to accomplish the most good. There are already more than one hundred milligrams of radium, including the emanations, available for the work, and the Colorado plant is expected to bring forth about three grams of radium, the largest amount under any one control and of fabulous value.

Formal announcement of the relations to be established between the pathological laboratories of the medical college and the wards of the hospital will be made Sunday afternoon by the board of trustees of the hospital. At that time it is expected that the names of some of the donors and of those who are to take the places of some of the physicians on the present staff will also be announced. The Tribune this morning is able to state broadly the methods by which the co-operation is to be effected.

While the hospital will retain its present board of trustees, the practicing staff is to be changed. Some of its members will continue their connections, but pathologists familiar with research work in all forms of cancer and tumors will supplant others. This, it was explained, is because of the differences existing between the research man and the practitioner, and not because of any dissatisfaction in the board with the manner of treatment employed by the present members of the staff.

Not to Enlarge Buildings.

The actual management of the hospital and treatment of cancer will be under the charge of the faculty of the medical college, of which Dr. William M. Polk is dean and Dr. James Ewing professor of pathology.

It is not the present intention to increase the size of the hospital buildings, as a compact institution will be more favorable to the study of the patients. However, ninety beds will be provided, more than in either the Middlesex Hospital, in London, or the Heidelberg Hospital, now the two largest cancer institutions in the world.

Special X-ray apparatus, in addition to that already at hand, and the latest devices for the use of radium and for laboratory examination of cancer cases will be procured out of the fund obtained. The pathological laboratories of the medical college, at 28th st. and First ave., will also be available.

As is the usage of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, it is the intention of the new administration of the General Memorial Hospital to take only those cases open to treatment or of interest in study. The active operating wards of the hospital will be open to all cancer cases, and in addition, two wards will be maintained for non-operative cancer cases, where there is either a possibility of relieving the patient's condition or of furnishing material for study. Except with the limitation that the patient must be suffering from some form of cancer, it is to be in all senses a public institution.

It is primarily because of the fact that cancer specialists admit they have no sure remedy for internal cancer other than an operation, that the trustees of the hospital and the staff of the medical college were able to enlist the interest of Dr. Douglas, whose radium holdings have obtained wide publicity, in the project for the union between the two institutions. Behind this was the desire to have a practical hospital and a research laboratory working for the same end, something not fully realized before in this city.

At present only those cases of cancer on the surface of the body have been

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**MEDIATORS WILL SUMMON PEACE
CONFERENCE ON MEXICAN ISSUE****FLETCHER TELLS HOW MEN
BRAVELY FACED UNSEEN FOE**

Vera Cruz, April 30.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, who had been in command of the operations ashore ever since the landing of the American naval forces and the evacuation of the city by the Mexican troops, issued the following order this afternoon just before turning over to the 5th Infantry Brigade of the army, under Brigadier General Funston, the task of guarding the city:

"Headquarters of the United States Naval Forces on Shore, Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 30, 1914.

"DIVISION ORDER:

"The naval forces occupying the City of Vera Cruz will, at 2 p. m., April 30, 1914, withdraw and turn the command of the city over to the United States army.

"The navy landed at 11 o'clock a. m., April 21, 1914. From shortly after their landing our men were under an almost continual fire until 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 25d. At that time, when all organized authority in the City of Vera Cruz had ceased to exist, the order was given to advance through the city.

"The brigade, under the command of Captain William R. Rush, of the United States navy, had to fight its way from street to street against a stubborn rifle fire from housetops, windows, steeples and from places of concealment in all parts of the city. At 11 o'clock a. m. the city was in possession of the brigade.

"The splendid advance of our men in the morning after being under fire all night was deserving of the highest praise, and the accurate and timely gun fire of the Chester, the Prairie and the San Francisco in the harbor showed effective co-operation ashore and afloat.

"The praiseworthy conduct of our men in establishing and maintaining good order and restoring confidence among the inhabitants of the city after the fighting reflects the greatest credit upon the discipline and resourcefulness of the men of the navy and the marine corps.

"In nine days' work the City of Vera Cruz was occupied by the navy, lawlessness and disorder were suppressed, 11,000 firearms were taken possession of and a line of defence established around the city against an army threatening to recapture it.

"Business has been resumed and normal conditions restored. The municipal government of the city has been re-established under the control of its people and a civil government formed to carry out the laws of the state and of the federal government.

"All preparations were made during this time for the landing of the army and for the relief and withdrawal of our own forces.

"The officers and men of the naval forces deserve the highest commendation for having done this work completely and having done it well.

"The highest honor is due to those who gave their lives in the service of their country.

"In withdrawing my command from Vera Cruz I wish to extend to the officers and men who took part in its occupation my deepest appreciation of their gallant conduct and support.

"In turning our work over to the army the navy extends its best wishes and good will.

"FRANK F. FLETCHER,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
"Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on Shore."

**ROOSEVELT ILL;
HAS SKIN TROUBLE**

Suffering from Boils, Un-
able to Stand Up, but in
Good Spirits.

**TRAMPS 1,000 MILES
BY UNKNOWN RIVER**

Colonel Says 'Twas Hard Trip
—No Hint About Plans for
Homecoming.

Manaos, Brazil, April 30.—Colonel Roosevelt and the members of his expedition were welcomed here to-day by a party on board a steamer sent to meet them by the Governor of the State of Amazonas.

Colonel Roosevelt was suffering from boils, but was not seriously affected, although they caused him much inconvenience and made it impossible for him to stand up. All the other members of the expedition were in excellent health.

Colonel Roosevelt, with Kermit Roosevelt and Colonel Rondon, chief of the Brazilian mission which accompanied the expedition, took up his quarters at the International Hotel. The former President intends to leave immediately for the United States.

The journey made by Colonel Roosevelt and his companions was carried out under particularly favorable conditions. The party explored the River Castanha, which was renamed the River Roosevelt. The River Duvida, or "River of Doubt," was found to be unquestionably the River Gyparana. The questionably the River Gyparana from the end party followed this river to its junction with the Madeira, a distance of about 630 miles. The results of the expedition are considered here to be of splendid service to Brazil and to science.

In spite of his sufferings from the boils Colonel Roosevelt was in excellent spirits after his arrival.

Madrid, April 30.—Joseph E. Wilford, the United States Ambassador to Spain, whose daughter is to be married shortly to Kermit Roosevelt, received a cablegram to-day from Colonel Roosevelt dated Manaos, Brazil. The dispatch stated that all had arrived safe, but that Colonel Roosevelt was suffering from a slight illness.

Theodore Roosevelt is out of the South American jungle safe and sound, except for an attack of sickness, from which he has almost recovered. According to cable messages received yesterday by his friends in New York his six months' trip through the tangled wilderness was most successful.

He did what he set out to do and emerged at Manaos, Brazil, on schedule time—if an itinerary, which includes one thousand miles of unmappped river, can be said to have a schedule. The brief message which told of his fever attack

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**VERA CRUZ WON BY
KINDNESS OF NAVY**

Officers of Retiring Battalion
Thanked by Mexi-
can Women.

**BAND OF ORPHANS
IS THEIR ESCORT**

Bluejackets Had Fed and Cared
for Week for Children in
Big Asylum.

By ARTHUR RUHL.

Vera Cruz, April 30.—The Navy came, saw and conquered in more senses than one. If Rear Admiral Fletcher had not issued a proclamation complimenting the men on their work an eloquent endorsement of it would have been given by the behavior of the people of Vera Cruz. It is no exaggeration to say that in many cases, especially among the poorer classes, the departure of these big, kindly men who fed them, heard their complaints and treated every one with fairness and justice was almost like that of some new and hitherto unheard of kind of generous parent.

What happened in the district occupied by the battalion from the battleship Arkansas was characteristic of what happened elsewhere. This battalion had headquarters in the Zamorra Orphan Asylum, and all through the week the officers and men fed and took care of 150 little brown faced, bright-eyed huertanos, who had the time of their lives.

This district includes the market, small shops and drinking places, and was handled more roughly than any other in the first few days. Doors were not only opened but torn from their hinges and windows smashed in the search for snipers and concealed weapons.

It was not a neighborhood that could be trifled with, yet so completely have these very men won the inhabitants' gentleness to women and kindness everywhere since the necessity for force was over that yesterday women of the district came to the hospital and thanked Battalion Commander Keating and Lieutenant Ingram, adjutant, and gave the former an elaborate embroidered tablecloth and the latter a hat-rack.

Keating in turn issued a letter addressed to whom it might concern, thanking the people of the district for their good behavior and recommending them to the infantrymen who were to take the bluejackets' place. Lieutenant Ingram was just the man to act as an all wise father to the simple childlike class he had to deal with. A former football player and coach of the Navy eleven, he combines an impressive size and thoroughly capable appearance with a

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**SETTLEMENT SCHEME
TO BE DRAWN UP BY
THE A B C POWERS**

United States, Huerta and Carranza Each to
Have One Representative—May Hold
Meetings in Washington.

HUERTA CONSENTS TO AN ARMISTICE

Meanwhile Special Agents of Two Factions in Mexico
Are on the Way to See Bryan, with View to
Reaching an Agreement Beforehand.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 30.—A peace conference to be composed of one representative each of the United States and the Huerta and Carranza factions in Mexico, to which will be submitted a comprehensive plan for the settlement of Mexico's troubles, is the plan of the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Chili. This the Tribune correspondent is in a position to state upon the highest authority.

The paramount advantages of this plan are, first, that it obviates the necessity of calling upon the United States or either of the Mexican factions for any statement of the conditions which any of them might regard as essential to a settlement of the difficulty; secondly, that it will bring the diplomatic representatives of the three parties to the dispute face to face with three earnest, able men, actuated by a single purpose, the desire to accomplish peace and avert war; and, thirdly, that if a practicable and reasonable plan is formulated and made public it will compel wide popular support and make it exceedingly difficult for any one of the parties to the conference to reject it on capricious or unreasonable grounds.

The United States has agreed conditionally to the armistice proposed by the intermediaries and word was received late this evening from Huerta that he also would agree to the cessation of hostilities pending the negotiations.

Some measure of anxiety attends the attitude of the Carranzistas. That an armistice is essential in order that nothing may occur to arouse intense indignation on the part of the public and thus to hamper the work of the intermediaries is generally agreed.

Whether the proposed conference shall be held in Washington or elsewhere is a question which remains to be settled. There are some excellent reasons, including the personal convenience of the intermediaries, which would dictate that it be held in the American capital. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the intermediaries and the representatives of the several parties to the conference would enjoy a freer hand if it were held elsewhere, and either or both of the Mexican factions might object to a conference held under the shadow of the State Department, so to speak.

There is also a possibility that the conference may last into the heated term, when Washington would prove an uncomfortable place in which to hold extended meetings, and this has led to the suggestion that some seaside resort be chosen, as in the case of the Russo-Japanese conference, which was held at Portsmouth. The selection of some European capital or resort also has been suggested.

While it cannot be said that any formal consideration has been given to the propositions to (1) choose a provisional President to direct the affairs of Mexico pending the holding of a constitutional election and the qualification of the successful candidate and (2) to appoint a commission to handle the affairs of Mexico until that end is achieved, it is known that both of these plans have been suggested informally and will receive serious consideration in the deliberations of the intermediaries.

Special commissioners representing Huerta and Carranza are understood to be on their way to Washington to confer with the mediators and possibly with the government of the United States with a view to reaching an agreement which will result in a settlement of the Mexican problem. That this will be the result is regarded as doubtful. Even the mediators, inspired by the most devout hopes of success, are not confident. They recognize the obstacles that stand in the way.

It is the purpose of Secretary Bryan, when the representatives of Huerta and Carranza come to Washington, to make to them the following proposal:

"That both Huerta and Carranza resign the position which each claims to hold as the provisional President of Mexico; that a third person, mutually agreeable to Huerta and Carranza, be appointed to take charge of the government in Mexico City during a period of transition, during which there shall be held an election which will result in the selection of a legal President by the ballot rather than the bullet."

Secretary Bryan drove to the Argentine Legation late to-night and conferred with the three mediators.

This is the proposition which the administration has in mind. There are obvious obstacles, and the prospect of success along this line is apparently small, but it is, just the same, the game which the administration seeks to play. The submission of any plan by the Secretary of State or other representative of this government directly to the representatives of the Mexican factions will be wholly at variance with the plans of the mediators, in whose hands this government has intrusted, by the acceptance of their mediation proposal, all negotiations looking to a settlement of the Mexican difficulty.

Whether they will care to make this fact plain to the administration, and whether or not the administration in its anxiety for the elimination of Huerta

will be guided by the views of the mediators, remains to be seen, although it seems to be generally believed in diplomatic circles that under the circumstances the mediators should enjoy an absolutely free hand and that the success of their efforts would be promoted by an entire absence of interference with their plans.

The United States government, as represented by the State Department, has formally advised the mediators that the proposal for an armistice has been accepted by the United States. During the truce the United States agrees to take no aggressive action, nor to engage in hostilities, unless, of course, American forces are attacked.

Neither Huerta nor Carranza has so far said whether he will enter into an